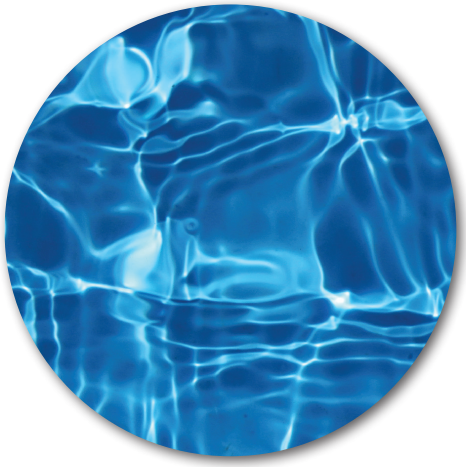
THE CITY OF WESTON

2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT



INSIDE THIS ISSUE

2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF WESTON

Este reporte contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Para preguntas o assistencia en Español, por favor llamenos al 954-385-2600.

THE CITY OF WESTON

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

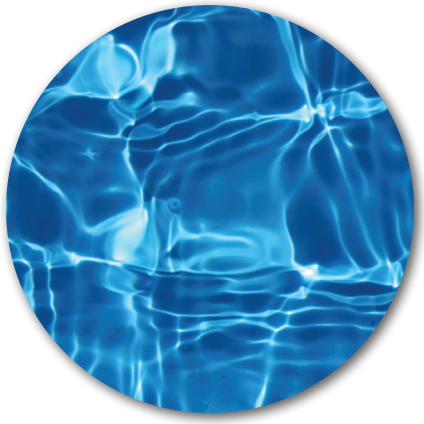
Distributed 2018

We are pleased to present you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services delivered to you every day.

Our constant goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The City of Sunrise Utilities Department (which owns and maintains the water treatment plant) routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws.

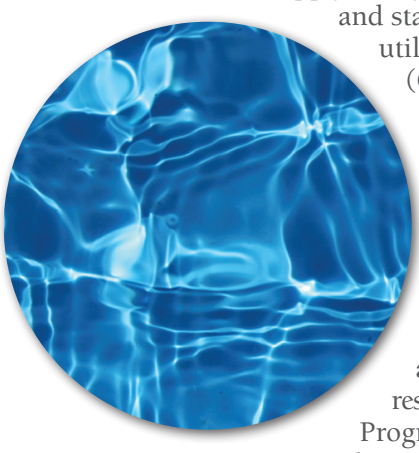


OUR WATER SOURCE

Your water source is from groundwater wells that draw from the Biscayne Aquifer. The groundwater wells are 70 to 90 feet deep and draw water from this aquifer, which is replenished by rainwater. South Florida's topography creates a very effective purification system by filtering water through many feet of soil, sand, and rock. Although the Biscayne Aquifer is prolific, it is not limitless. With the increased pressure of a growing population and a focus on restoration of the Everglades, the competition for water in South Florida is stronger than ever. It's easy to see why we should be thinking about our water supply and how we can conserve this precious resource.

Treatment of your water includes a membrane softening process followed by disinfection at the Sawgrass Water Treatment Plant. Treated water is stored to meet peak demand periods. Chlorine and ammonia are added for disinfection, and fluoride is added for dental health purposes, within regulated limits.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

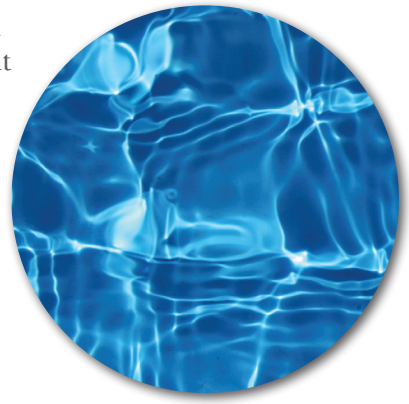


In 2017, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment of our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. Potential sources of contamination are those facilities, sites, and activities that have the potential to affect the underlying ground water aquifers or nearby surface waters used for public drinking water supply. Many of these potential sources are regulated by FDEP and the location and status of these sites are maintained within FDEP databases. By utilizing in-house databases and a geographical information system (GIS), FDEP can access and illustrate the relationships of potential contaminant sources to the approximately 12,000 public water supply intakes in Florida. Many of these facilities are regulated and operate under stringent construction and maintenance requirements designed to protect both human health and the environment. The purpose of conducting the source water assessments is to provide information that will lead to actions to reduce current risks or avoid future problems. There is 1 potential source for contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level and low concern level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at **https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/lookup.asp** or they can be obtained from Ted Petrides, Director of Plant Operations at (954) 888-6000.

YOUR WATER REPORT

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility and any regularly scheduled meetings, please contact Reddy Chitepu,P.E., Director of Public Works at 954-385-2600, or attend any regularly scheduled meeting of the City of Weston City Commission meeting, generally held on the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at Weston City Hall, 17200 Royal Palm Boulevard, Weston, FL, 33326. Please contact City Hall at 954-385-2000 or check the city website at **www.WestonFL.org** as meeting dates are subject to change and/or cancellation.



We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. The City of Sunrise Utilities Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period January 1 to December 31, 2017. Data obtained before January 1, 2017 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

ABOUT WATER QUALITY

And Understanding Water Contaminants

Water treatment and testing is a very specific and terminology filled business.

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **(A)** Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **(B)** Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **(C)** Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **(D)** Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **(E)** Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the ***EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.***

ABOUT WATER QUALITY

(Continued from page 4)

LEAD: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Sunrise Utility Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting in your plumbing for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

INFORMATION REGARDING LEAD AND COPPER REPORTING

The City of Weston's Indian Trace Development District (ITDD) Public Water System meets the criteria for a reduced lead and copper monitoring program which requires tap sampling to be performed only every three years. Tap water samples at thirty locations were taken during the monitoring period and results showed that Action Level (AL) for lead and copper were not exceeded. The testing was performed timely, however we failed to provide the results to individual customers within the required thirty day time frame, which constitutes a reporting violation.

SPECIAL HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.**

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Our drinking water standards, established by USEPA and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water.

In the table to follow, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Action Level or (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l):** One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **N/A:** means not applicable, does not apply.
- **ND:** means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Fire Hydrant Flushing

Each year, a portion of fire hydrants are flushed to promote optimum operating conditions for the system. Periodic flushing of the water pipelines removes sediment and scale and maintains the cleanliness of the water system, assuring high quality water reliability. Flushing increases the quality (color and disinfecting residual) of the water in the distribution system. Homeowners are not likely to notice a difference in water pressure or color. As an example, if a dishwasher is running, it may pull some cloudy water into the home. Running the tap for a few minutes produces clear water again.

NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

This table just looks scary – but it's not… It shows clean, healthy drinking water

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	April 2017	N	0.55	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	April 2017	N	0.077	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	April 2017	N	0.013	N/A	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	April 2017	N	47.6	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Disinfectants - For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL or MLRD Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	Jan - Dec 2017	N	2.7	0.4 to 3.9	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL or MLRD Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Jan - Dec 2017	N	10.2	ND to 8.2	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	Jan - Dec 2017	N	9.9	ND to 7.8	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	June 2018	No	0.0721	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	June 2018	No	1.63	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Unused or unwanted medications - Please DO NOT FLUSH your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. For more information, please click here: **http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm**

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

WATER CONSERVATION

Saving Water in and around your home

The single largest controllable use of water is irrigation. It has been determined that the most efficient time to water your landscaping is after 5:00 p.m. and before 9:00 a.m.

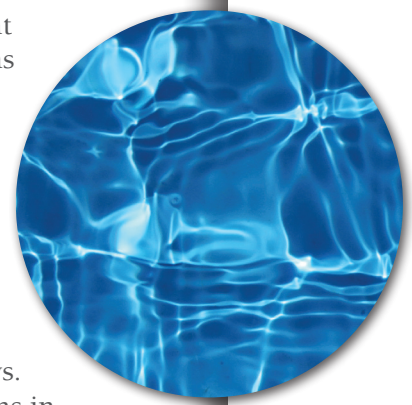
Permanent Broward County Landscape Watering Restriction

A permanent twice-a-week landscape watering schedule is in place for county, city and private water customers in Broward County. Watering is allowed before 10:00 a.m. or after 4:00 p.m. on your designated days.

- Even-numbered addresses are permitted to water on Thursday and/or Sunday and;
- Odd-numbered addresses can water on Wednesday and/or Saturday.

Please note that everyone's landscaping is different, as such, monitor the condition of the vegetation when making changes to watering patterns. The following are general guidelines that will assist in minimizing the amount of water used to irrigate your lawn.

- Use an automatic sprinkler timer (timers do not forget to turn the sprinklers off).
- In general, sprinklers should run for 15 to 20 minutes per zone.
- Retrofit your old sprinkler timer with a rain cup. This device will prevent your sprinkler system from coming on when it is raining. All new systems are required to have one!
- Xeriscape your property. The use of indigenous plants that can flourish with little or no additional water will not only help preserve the natural beauty of our city but will save you money on your water bill.
- Check your sprinkler system on a regular basis for loose, broken, or missing sprinkler heads. Use the right heads. Either use empty cans to measure how much water various parts of your lawn receives, or simply walk through the lawn to make sure the entire lawn is being watered.
- Do not waste water by having sprinkler heads spray on fences or driveways.
- Don't clean sidewalks and driveways with water. A hose can use 25 gallons in just 5 minutes. Remember: A broom is best.



Saving water not only helps save our environment but will save you money as well.

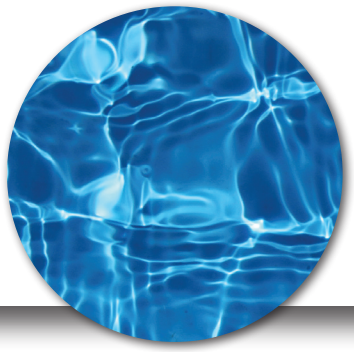
WATER - WHAT YOU USE:

The average water use in South Florida is 140 gallons of water per person per day.
The largest use of household water is to flush the toilet, and after that to take showers and baths.

TYPICAL WATER USE AT HOME

1	BATH	A "full tub" varies, of course, but 36 gallons is good average amount. ***TIP:*** Taking a shower instead of a bath should save a good bit of water.
2	SHOWER	Old showers used to use up to 5 gallons of water per minute. Water-saving shower heads produce about 2 gallons per minute. ***TIP:*** Taking a shorter shower using a low-flow showerhead saves lots of water.
3	TEETH BRUSHING	<1 gallon. Newer bath faucets use about 1 gallon per minute, where as older models use over 2 gallons. ***TIP:*** Simply turn the faucet off when brushing teeth.
4	HANDS/FACE WASHING	1 gallon ***TIP:*** Simply turn the faucet off before drying your hands and face. If you don't mind a brisk wash, don't run the faucet until it gets hot before using it. Installing a faucet-head aerator will also reduce the water flow rate.
5	FACE/LEG SHAVING	1 gallon. ***TIP:*** Simply turn the faucet off when shaving.
6	DISHWASHER	6-16 gallons. Newer, EnergyStar models use 6 gallons or less per wash cycle, whereas older dishwashers might use up to 16 gallons per cycle. ***TIP:*** EnergyStar dishwashers not only save a lot of water but also save electricity.
7	DISH WASHING BY HAND:	About 8-27 gallons. This all depends on how efficient you are at hand-washing dishes. Newer kitchen faucets use about 1.5-2 gallons per minutes, whereas older faucets use more. ***TIP:*** Efficient hand-washing techniques include installing an aerator in your faucet head and scraping food off, soaking dishes in a basin of soapy water before getting started, and not letting the water run while you wash every dish. And it's best to have two basins to work in--one with hot, soapy water and the other with warm water for a rinse.
8	CLOTHES WASHER	25 gallons/load for newer washers. Older models might use about 40 gallons per load. ***TIP:*** EnergyStar clothes washers not only save a lot of water but also save electricity.
9	TOILET FLUSH	3 gallons. Most all new toilets use 1.6 gallons per flush, but many older toilets used about 4 gallons. ***TIP:*** Check for toilet leaks! Adjust the water level in your tank. But, best to install a new low-flow toilet..

SIMPLE STEPS TO SAVING WATER



- Run your washing machine and dishwasher only when they are full and you could save up to 1,000 gallons of water per month.
- Efficient EnergyStar washing machines can save up to 20 gallons per load. These also save on energy. If you are replacing laundry appliances, consider the new horizontal axis models. These not only save up to 40% of water used, they deliver even more substantial energy savings – up to 65%!
- When you give your pet fresh water, don't throw the old water down the drain, use it to water your plants.
- Install water-saving shower heads and low-flow faucet aerators.

LEAKS, from toilets or faucets, can result in increases in your water bill, damage to your home, as well as thousands of wasted gallons of water! A single leaky faucet can waste 100 gallons in a day!

Easy trick for checking for toilet leaks: Put a little food coloring in your toilet tank. If, without flushing, the color begins to appear in the bowl within 30 minutes, you have a leak that should be repaired immediately. Most replacement parts are inexpensive and easy to install.

The South Florida Water Management District offers a variety of ways to Reduce Your Water Use, No Excuse!

How much water do you use each day? Compute your water use.

Click here to Compute Your Water Use with our Water Conservation Calculator

FAQS

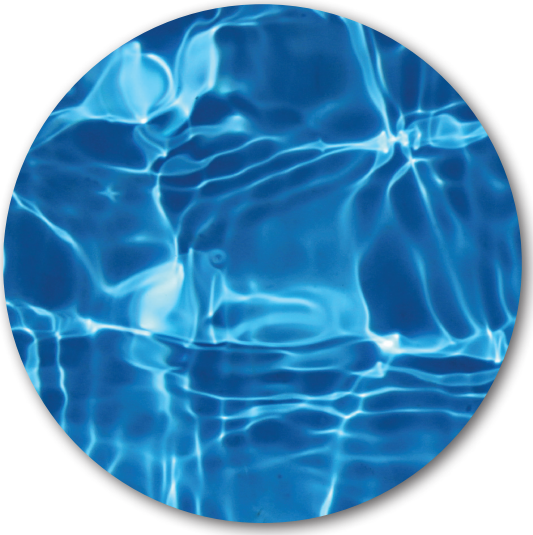
Why do I see areas of city property being watered during the day?

The City uses water from its canals and lakes for irrigation, not potable water. If we do water, the City can only run each irrigation zone twice per week, either Wed. & Sat. or Thurs. & Sun. between the hours of 12 AM and 10AM. In City rights of way alone the city has 88 clocks with an average of 20 zones each for a total of 1,760 zones turning on only one time during a two-day cycle. Efforts are made to water the front side of berms and anything affecting roadways and sidewalks up until 7:00 AM and to water the backsides of berms and areas that do not affect roadways or sidewalks between 7AM and 10AM.

- ***Rain Sensors:*** Along with consciously turning off all the clocks if we feel it is going to rain, we have 88 rain sensors on our clocks which are checked monthly to ensure they are in working order. These rain sensors automatically shut down the clocks if they detect more than a ¼" of rain in a three day period; this safeguard is for those rainy nights when nobody was expecting rain.

- ***Maintenance Checks:*** The city is allowed to run each zone for 10 minutes per week in order to do maintenance checks. This is the major cause of phone calls because these checks can be done anytime during normal working hours, usually between 7 AM and 4 PM.

- ***New plant materials*** can be watered every day except Friday for the first 30 days and on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday for new plants in the ground 31 to 60 days. If more than 50% of an irrigation zone is new material, it can be watered during the day except Friday, during the midnight to 10:00AM timeframe.



FAQS *(Continued)*

Should I buy bottled water?

Some people drink bottled water because they think it is better for them than water out of the tap, but that's not true. In the United States, local governments make sure water from the faucet is safe. There is also growing concern that chemicals in the bottles themselves may leach into the water. Drinking water in Weston meets all of the federal and state drinking water standards. **You can buy bottled water, but it costs up to 1,000 times more than municipal drinking water.** Of course, in emergencies such as hurricanes, bottled water can be a vital source of drinking water.

Plastic bottles are also an environmental waste concern: For every six water bottles used in the US, only one makes it to the recyling bin. Americans add 29 billion water bottles a year to the waste stream and manufacturers use 17 million barrels of crude oil to produce them.

Does the City offer recycling in parks for sports drinks, soda cans and water bottles?

The City has recycling containers in five active/sports parks: Weston Regional, Tequesta Trace, Vista Park, Gator Run and Emerald Estates.

How do chemicals get into my water?

Reservoirs and rivers are sometimes polluted by surface runoff. People are often responsible for a lot of the problem. For instance, if you paint your house with an oil-based paint, clean your brushes with paint thinner, and dump the paint thinner in the backyard, you can contaminate an aquifer that may be someone's water supply.

ONLY RAIN WATER GOES INTO THE STORM DRAIN

*** It is a violation of City and state laws to dump trash or introduce pollutants into the City's water bodies and wetland mitigation areas.**

View our informational video:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pR_IhwCnoHo

LINKS TO CONSERVATION & WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

To promote and encourage residential participation and education on the environment and water conservation, please find links below to numerous local organizations dedicated to environment preservation and assisting Broward residents in creating Florida-friendly landscapes.

Links To Conservation & Water Quality Information:

- NatureScape Broward link to: **http://www.broward.org/NaturalResources/NatureScape/Pages/Default.aspx**

- Integrated Water Resources Plan **http://www.broward.org/IWRP/Pages/Default.aspx**
- South Florida Water Management District/Conservation **http://www.savewaterfl.com**

Water Efficiency and Self-Conducted Water Audits at Commercial and Institutional Facilities. This is a comprehensive hands-on guidebook that was developed to help commercial and institutional facility managers improve water use efficiency and lower operating costs at their facilities
To preview the guidebook, click here.

E-Notifications

For City information and our weekly E-newsletter delivered directly to your inbox, sign up for Weston E-notifications by clicking here:
http://www.westonFL.org/EmailSubscriptions.aspx
Follow us at: @CityofWeston

CONTACT INFORMATION

ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER/COO
Karl C. Thompson, P.E.
954-385-2600

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS
Reddy Chitepu, P.E.
954-385-2600

WATER BILLING AND USAGE INQUIRIES:
Sunrise Customer Services Center
954-746-3232
Para preguntas sobre factures o desgastes, Favor comunicarse con el Servicio al Cliente al 954-746-3232

WESTON PUBLIC WORKS SERVICES CENTER
For water main and water meter inquiries
954-385-2600
Centro De Servicios Publicos:
Para preguntas sobre la tuberia principal o el contador de agua, favor del llamar al 954-385-2600

PROBLEMS (PROBLEMAS)
Bonaventure area of Weston,
Weekdays, 9AM-5PM 954-746-3232 • After hours & weekends 954-888-6087
Serviced by the City of Sunrise

Indian Trace area (all areas except Bonaventure)
Weekdays, 9AM-5PM 954-746-3232 • After hours & weekends 954-385-2600
Serviced by the Indian Trace Development District

For City Information **www.westonFL.org**

CODERED®

Emergency notifications ONLY
http://www.westonfl.org/Residents/Hurricane/CodeRed.aspx
or call 954-385-2000 to be added.

RESIDENTS AND BUSINESS OWNERS

The City of Weston utilizes the CodeRED Emergency Notification System - an ultra high-speed telephone communication service for emergency notifications. CodeRED is used for emergency communications ONLY. **Your contact information is private, exempt from public records laws, and cannot be shared, requested or sold.

USES: *This system allows us to send critical communications, to all or targeted areas within the City in case of an emergency situation that requires immediate action. This system is capable of dialing the entire City within minutes. It delivers a recorded message from the City Manager's office describing the situation and any instructions for immediate or future action. The message will play when answered by a live person or an answering machine and makes three attempts to connect to each number. If you opt-in for text message and/or email alerts those will also be sent.*